

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, August 25, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. LEWIS CASS.
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.
OF KENTUCKY.

Presidential Elector.
WILLIAM S. ABBE.

"A SOUTHERN."—The communication over this signature did not reach us in time for insertion this week. It will appear next week.

"Our Duplin friend" will see that we publish an obituary notice of Col. Hill, which was in type before his reached our office.

A HINT.—Wonder if it will be taken.—We would respectfully call the attention of the patrons of the Journal in New Hanover County to the fact that on next Monday night the September Term of our County Court will commence its session. We know it is only necessary to remind those who are in arrears to the Journal office that then they will have an opportunity of calling, and, if quite convenient, settling up. Call if you please, gentlemen. Times is tough, and we want a little help mightily. Don't forget. Tie a string round your fingers, or any other little device of this kind, rather than let our "hint" slip your memories.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We publish at length, on the first page of this week's paper, the message of the President, assigning his reasons for giving his signature to the Oregon Territorial Bill. We think it an able paper. We know that Mr. Polk was strongly urged by some Southern members of both Houses, to veto this bill; but we know at the same time, that there were other Southern gentlemen who advised him to sign it. For our own part, we do not well see how he could have done otherwise than to sign it. We think, therefore, both for the North and the South—for the whole country—he has pursued a wise and patriotic course. We clip from the Charleston Mercury, the following remarks on this subject:

The President's Protest.—We publish the President's Message on returning with his signature to the House of Representatives, the bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon. It is, we believe, the second message of the sort since the origin of the Government—President Tyler having at the only precedent for this approval of a bill with a protest. Under the circumstances, it was scarcely to be expected that the President should refuse his signature to the bill; and certainly, after the stormy discussions, threatening still worse storms for the future, that marked its progress, he could not very well pass by the occasion to indicate his opinions, and try to exert the influence of his high position. The President's last great stress on the Missouri Compromise, renewed again in the case of Texas, and says in very plain terms that, if any portion of this territory were to the south of that line he should interpose the veto; and further, that while he is President, no bill excluding slavery from the region South of 36 30 can receive his approval. The justice and the importance to the peace and harmony of the Union of compromising the Slave Question he enforces with much earnestness. The tone and sentiments of the message are highly patriotic and commendable.

PITTSBORO' CONVENTION.—We regret that the press of other matter upon our columns does not enable us this week to publish the proceedings of the Convention held at Pittsboro', Chatham County, on the 19th inst.—The object of the Convention, as the reader doubtless is aware, was to take into consideration the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers. We shall publish the proceedings next week, when we shall make such remarks on this important subject as may suggest themselves to our mind.

DEATH OF COL. JAMES K. HILL.—We regret extremely that it is our painful duty to record the death of Col. James K. Hill, the Senator elect from the County of Duplin. We knew Col. Hill well. He was emphatically an honest, upright, and sensible man. We regret his death much, and in this we are joined by the citizens of New Hanover County, to all of whom he was well known by character, and personally to many of them. Duplin County has sustained a severe loss in the death of Col. Hill. She can send no man to the councils of the State who will enjoy more respect and consideration than the lamented Hill.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—One of the most important measures, says the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday, smothered at the close of the last session of Congress, was a bill to run the boundary between Mexico and our new possessions, in accordance with the stipulations to that effect, inserted in the treaty. The treaty provides that the commissioners of both contracting parties shall meet at San Diego, in twelve months from the exchange of ratifications.—Unless the bill pass immediately on the meeting of Congress, in December, the commission cannot possibly proceed to its destination in time to reach San Diego in May next, and thus the treaty will be violated. The bill was not reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate until very late in the session; and though it passed that body, when it came to the House, it was there also referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, and all attempts to call it up were unavailing.

Lieut. Emory, of the Topographical Engineers, it is stated, was nominated by the President to run the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

CASS AND BUTLER BEETS.—We have received from our friend, Mr. Richard M. Bourdeaux, of Rocky Point, in this County, two of the largest and finest looking Beets we have ever seen in North Carolina or elsewhere; the largest weighing 16½, and the smallest 1½. Mr. Bourdeaux, in the note that accompanies them, says they are out-and-out Cass and Butler Beets—that no other kind will flourish about Rocky Point. Mr. Bourdeaux will accept our best thanks for his courtesy. In return, we shall take especial pains to send him the earliest intelligence of the triumphant election of Cass and Butler, of which event we entertain no more doubt than that we shall regale ourselves on a slice of this mammoth Beet.

HON. EDMUND BURKE.—The reader will recollect that a series of grave charges was preferred against the able Commissioner of Patents by a man named Clinton. A Committee of the House of Representatives was appointed to investigate these charges. They have done so, and in their report entirely exonerates Mr. Burke from each and every one of them.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The political movements for a few days past in South Carolina have been of the most interesting and important character. On Saturday last Messrs. Calhoun and Butler, the U. S. Senators from that State arrived in Charleston, and a meeting of the citizens was forthwith called, expressly for the purpose of hearing from the lips of these distinguished gentlemen an exposure of the acts and doings of the session of the Federal Congress just closed, and also to learn the views of these statesmen as to the proper course for South Carolina to pursue in the present excited state of public opinion, with regard to the slavery question.

The meeting was held at the Theatre, and it is represented by the Charleston Press as being one of the largest and most imposing assemblies that has ever been congregated together in the Queen City of the South.

Mr. Burt, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Calhoun, addressed the meeting. The sketch of their speeches reported in the Charleston papers is meagre. They, however, devoted most of their remarks to the present state of the slavery question, and to the recent developments in Congress on this subject. They, of course, urged upon the whole South the necessity of being united upon this, to them, paramount question. They said, particularly Mr. Calhoun, that it was far above all Presidential making, and that the South should so consider it. Neither of the distinguished gentlemen declared explicitly in favor of either Cass or Taylor, but, if we understand the drift of their remarks, they incline towards Cass and Butler. So much for the meeting of Saturday night.

On Monday night last, the Democrats of Charleston District met at the same place—the Theatre. This also was a very large meeting. Its proceedings are deeply interesting, and we regret that our limits will not permit us to give them in extenso, particularly the eloquent preamble and resolutions, adopted almost unanimously, in which, as South Carolinians and Southern Democrats, they set forth the reasons why they cannot support Gen. Taylor; and in which they assign the reasons wherefore they declare their determination to stand by the ancient Democratic banner, and in so doing to support for the Presidency and Vice Presidency the Democratic nominees, Lewis Cass and William O. Butler.

This meeting was composed of the ablest and most influential men of Charleston, and the unanimity and harmony with which its proceedings were conducted, convinces us that South Carolina is as certain for Cass and Butler as any State in the Union. In addition to the evidence which this meeting affords us of the current of political opinion upon the subject, we find in the Charleston Mercury, the leading political paper of the State, and whose motto up to this time has been "Wait and Watch," an able editorial article, defining distinctly its position. It now goes for Cass and Butler, and assigns its reasons for this determination. The Mercury winds up its able article with the following significant sentence: "And we cannot doubt that, for the same reasons, (given in the foregoing part of the article,) the Legislature of South Carolina will cast the vote of the State for Cass and Butler."

Will those Federal papers in North Carolina that have made such large calculations on the vote of the gallant "South State" mark this little movement.

SOUTH CAROLINA IS CERTAIN FOR CASS AND BUTLER.

NEW-YORK.—What would our Whig friends think if the Empire State would yet cast her 36 Electoral votes for Cass and Butler? We know they have been calculating largely on carrying this State; and we know too, that since the split in our party there, most of our democratic friends have been making their calculations to elect Cass and Butler without her aid. We now think, that Cass and Butler stand fully as good a chance of this State as either of the other tickets in the field; certainly a better chance than Taylor and Fillmore. We have been noticing, somewhat minutely, the current of popular opinion in the Empire State for some time past. We feel convinced that many—far more than the whigs dream of—of the democracy that were seduced from the true standard of the party by the Utica convention nomination, are rapidly getting back again into the ranks of the party. We also are credibly informed, that the doings of the Buffalo convention has done much to bring back the right thinking of those who have been carried away with the barnburners, to a sense of duty. As an evidence of this, we have been amusing ourselves with a communication in the New York Express of Saturday, which is written by a sensible whig, who candidly admits, that if the whigs of that State do not arouse themselves, they will get licked. Now, a man who writes this way is scared. We think that Gen. Taylor's chances of carrying New-York, are by no means bright. Mark this.

CONSISTENCY.—The following paragraph we clip from the Observer of the 22d inst. It occurs in a letter written by it editor to that paper from "Saratoga, Aug. 16." Mr. Hale opposed in his paper the doctrine of "Free Suffrage" before the election, simply, we suppose, because his party leader, Mr. Manly, did so. Now that the election is over, he goes for the doctrine out-and-out. So much for the Observer's consistency.

"Having now triumphed, and having a majority, I hope the Whig party, in the Legislature and out of it, will do willingly what they were indisposed to do as a mere party humbug. I hope they will take the proper steps to remove the property qualification, which is objectionable to 20 or 30,000 of our citizens. The spirit of the law is hostile to the exclusion of any freeman from privileges which others enjoy; and, if this change had been presented at a proper time, and in a proper way, it would have met with less opposition than it has. It will doubtless materially change the relative power of the Eastern and Western sections of our State, in the Senate, giving the entire control of both branches to the West. But in North Carolina, there is too strong a sense of justice to admit of a serious apprehension that this newly acquired power will be improperly and oppressively used."

Mr. Adams and Gen. Taylor.—The North Carolina Register contains a letter from the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, in which he states that the late John Quincy Adams was favorable to the nomination and election of Gen. Taylor. Strange enough, Mr. Clingman publishes this letter as an argument for his support by Southern men. Charleston Mercury.

Not so very strange, if the Mercury will recollect that the said Hon. Thomas L. Clingman is the only Southern member who obtained notoriety by voting with John Quincy Adams for the abolition of the celebrated 21st rule—that against the reception of abolition petitions in the House of Representatives.

At the time the Compromise bill was killed in the House of Representatives, we noticed that the motive which the Whigs had, who voted to kill the bill, was to be found in their apprehension that a settlement now of the slavery question would be injurious to the prospects of their candidate for the Presidency. The Washington Union stated at the time that a rumor was afloat in Washington that a caucus of the Whig members of the House had been held, and that it was there determined that the Bill should be killed. The Union at the same time called upon any respectable member of the Whig party to disclaim such a procedure, either in his place in the House, or in a card under his name, and that (the Union) would promptly give it a place in its columns. No disclaimer was ever made. Now, although we are loath to charge any man, or set of men, with the perpetration of an act of this character, yet when we look at the course of the leaders of the Federal party in times gone past, and know how far they have gone, and will go, for the sake of party, we are not surprised that the belief that such a transaction did take place is getting general. We present to our readers the following article, and ask them if it does not go far to prove that the rumor was correct. What a desperate game are the Whigs driven to play, in order to bolster up a rotten cause!

From the Washington Union.

Rumored Coalition between the Southern Whigs and the Barnburners.—We referred some days since to a rumor which was rife in this city, of a caucus having been held for the purpose of defeating the first compromise bill from the Senate. We invited any respectable whig member of either House of Congress to contradict the report in his place, or under his own name in the columns of the National Intelligencer. We are not advised that any such contradiction was ever made in either shape, although some of the scribblers from this city, or some of the stump-speakers, have professed to deny it. But the "Greenville (C. H.) Mountaineer," of South Carolina, of the 11th inst., has given some confirmation to the rumor in the following article:—

A very important letter, from a distinguished statesman and member of Congress from this State, has been just received by a gentleman in this place. The letter is dated Washington, 29th July, and is addressed to Mr. McKay, of the National Intelligencer. It is a letter from the Whig members of the House of Representatives, who were in caucus with the Barnburners and abolitionists, and northern whigs, to defeat the compromise bill. But no comments of ours are necessary; we give the extracts, and our readers can judge whether any of the South Carolina delegation are likely to support Taylor, except E. E. Holmes. The letter is as follows:—

Speaking of the Taylor whig party and the compromise bill, the letter says: "How any southern man can make up his mind to be identified with this, is to me a mystery, which only long experience in politics can render comprehensible. As a specimen of what an able, Mr. McKay, of the National Intelligencer, told me that he knew that the southern whigs had a caucus, into which the barnburners were admitted; and these southern men went into a count with them to ascertain whether they could not vote against the motion it was determined to make to lay the bill on the table. The bill was to be defeated; but, if possible, the southern whigs were to save their position. Accordingly, all of them, excepting eight southern whigs, voted against laying the bill on the table. I believe this to be true. And what a state of things does this accuse for southern whiggery! Under the pretext of being extreme defenders of the South, the whigs are secret plotters and traitors, and join with barnburners and abolitionists to defeat the South. And this is the party it is proposed for us to be identified with! Not a man of them from the North and West who is not a thorough Whig Proviso man. Every man of them voted against the compromise bill—not a vote under any circumstances, can it get from any of them."

Orange Election.—Error detected, and the Result of the Election, in the Senate, changed.

In the election returns from the precinct of John R. Holt's, in this county, an error has been discovered, which, when corrected, will leave Berry, the democratic candidate, a majority of five. The poll books record fifty-seven names voting in the Senate, at that precinct, and the votes when counted and marked in full, on the returns, gave to Wadwell forty-three, and to Berry fourteen votes, agreeing in number with the names; but the certificate, as filed by the deputy-sheriff, gives to Wadwell forty-eight, and to Berry fourteen; making, as stated above, an error of five in Wadwell's favor. This, of course entitles Berry to a seat in the Senate, as, without this error corrected, the returns would give an opponent in a tie. Mr. Wadwell will of course resign in his resignation, in which event the Governor will order a new election, which, beyond all possible doubt, will result in the election of Berry; but if he should contend for his seat, (which is hardly a possible case,) though much depends upon its decision, we cannot believe that there is any body of men of any party whatever, who, in the face of such facts, could so outrage their own sense of justice, and so utterly subject themselves to the scorn and contempt of every man with one spark of honesty in his composition, as to give it in his favor.

We clip the above from the Hillsboro' (Orange County) Ratoom. Mr. Wadwell has the certificate of the Sheriff of Orange. Indeed, we are informed that the error spoken of above, was not discovered until eight days after the comparison of the Polls. We hope, for the sake of the reputation of Mr. Wadwell, he will not attempt to take his seat. If he does, there can be no doubt in the first place, of Mr. Berry's right to contest it; and in the second place, of the absolute right, nay duty, of the Senate to declare, according to truth and justice, who is entitled to take the seat as Senator from Orange.

CHEERING.—We clip the following cheering paragraph from the Union of the 16th inst. Every where the Democratic star is shining brightly:—

Prospects.—The Democrats of Congress have parted amid the brightest prospects of the presidential election. We compared notes the last morning of their session with members from almost every State, and we heard not a doubt expressed by one of them about the result. Everywhere—always excepting New York, and even there our ardent friends have not given up the ship—the prospects are bright. Ohio, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, (of course,) South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, every State in the northwest, present the most encouraging views. But we every where hear the just and warning voice, "Let us not be too sanguine of success. It is never wise to despise the strength of an enemy too much." The Taylor standing committee in this city is active in circulating documents.—We must do the same—given with greater energy. We must organize completely, and arm to the teeth, and then we will not only triumphantly defeat him, but we will deal a blow from which he will not be able to recover.

33.—We learn from the Tarboro' Press of Saturday last, that on the previous Thursday the citizens of Edgecombe County gave to their returned Volunteers a sumptuous public entertainment, in the shape of a dinner.

34.—The California Star says that it has information that quite a number of Chinese have made arrangements to emigrate to California, and that they may soon be expected. Indeed it says that already some of the "Celestials" have made their appearance.

The Wilmot Proviso a Democratic measure.—Let it be ever kept in mind by the people of the South that it was by a DEMOCRAT of the DEMOCRATIC State of Pennsylvania that the Proviso was first introduced into Congress. That it was re-produced in Congress by a DEMOCRAT from the (claimed to be) DEMOCRATIC State of New York. That it was twice passed by a DEMOCRATIC House of Representatives of a DEMOCRATIC State of Pennsylvania. That it has been passed by a DEMOCRATIC Senate, and finally, that it has been sanctioned, approved, confirmed, legalized, by a DEMOCRATIC President elected by the DEMOCRATIC party. If all this does not prove the Proviso to be a DEMOCRATIC measure, in the name of common sense what proof is necessary!—Chronicle, 23d inst.

Does the Chronicle not know that the spirit of the whole of the above paragraph, and for the most part the letter, is entirely at variance with the facts. We freely admit that David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, proposed the Proviso; but has he not been denounced by the Democratic press every where? We admit further, that Preston King, of New York, also introduced and advocated the Proviso; but does not the Chronicle know that Preston King and the other Barnburners of New York have separated themselves from the Democratic party of their State and the Union, because that party would not go with them in their insane attempts to trample under foot the rights of the South? Does the Chronicle not know, the fact that the Democratic State Convention of New York expressly repudiated the Wilmot Proviso, and that on this account, principally, Preston King and the other Barnburners of that State split off from the party? And does not the Chronicle further know, that the Whig State Convention of the said State of New York adopted and proclaimed unanimously this same Wilmot Proviso; and that at this same Convention, Millard Fillmore, the Chronicle's candidate for the Vice Presidency, was nominated for the Comptrollership of the State of New York. And now, whilst we think of it, we defy the Chronicle to name a Northern Whig member of either House of Congress that is not a Wilmot Proviso man.

No man has ever said that all the Democrats of the North are with the South on the Wilmot Proviso. We have said, however, and we appeal to the record to sustain us, that the Whigs of the North, to a man, are Proviso men, whilst at least a portion of the Democrats have voted with the South.

We deny, in toto, that the Wilmot Proviso was twice passed by a Democratic Congress—that it has been passed by a Democratic Senate and approved by Mr. Polk, a Democratic President. The Chronicle has made assertions, we presume, more through ignorance than otherwise. We call upon him for the proof.

General McKay and the Wilmot Proviso.—A speech delivered in the United States House of Representatives on the 3d inst. by Mr. Crozier, of Tennessee, has drawn our attention to the fact, which somehow had previously escaped our observation, that Gen. McKay, the Representative in Congress from this district, voted for the WILMOT PROVISION at the session of Congress ended in March, 1847. This was in connection with the Oregon bill of that session, David S. Reid, (late Locofoco candidate for Governor,) and John R. L. Daniel, now in Congress from this State, also voted for it. Now we submit whether it is not time for the Locofocos of North Carolina to be doing with talking and affecting to be Northern Whigs supporting the Wilmot Proviso.

Chronicle of Wednesday.—A similar charge to the above is made in the Commercial of Tuesday. There is not a particle of foundation in fact for this charge. Gen. McKay nor no other Southern democrat ever voted for the "Wilmot Proviso"; and we dare both the Commercial and the Chronicle to make their reckless charges good, or else retract the slander. Stick a pin there.

Our Delegation in Congress.—The Washington correspondent of the Courier states, that on the 1st inst. our Delegation in Congress is for the most part favorable to the election of Gen. Taylor. We presume that he has intended in this to make a true representation; but his statement, to be correct, must be referred back to a time when Gen. Taylor's position, and that of his party, were what we termed to be "in the air." We state, not from conjecture or hearsay, but from the highest authority, that one only of the entire delegation in both houses will support the election of Gen. Taylor.

We clip the above from the Charleston Mercury, undoubtedly the ablest and most influential political paper in South Carolina. This "one only" that will support Gen. Taylor is Isaac Holmes, member from the Charleston District, from which, we have it from good authority, he cannot be re-elected. This is a nut for those Taylor men who have been calculating on the vote of South Carolina, to crack.

BENTON ON KEARNEY.—The celebrated court martial, for the trial of Lt. Col. Fremont, must be fresh in the recollection of the reader. Gen'l Kearney was the prosecutor, and Lt. Col. Fremont the accused, and Col. Benton the counsel and father-in-law of the latter. During the last days of the session of Congress just closed, Gen'l Kearney's nomination was before the Senate for confirmation in executive session. Mr. Benton opposed it in a most powerful speech, in the delivery of which, it is said, he was occupied a whole week.—This speech is now being published in the National Intelligencer. We have not read it, but learn that "Old Bullion," as he is called, is particularly severe upon Gen'l Kearney, and Major Graham, who was a member of the court that tried Fremont. We clip the following paragraph in reference to this affair from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger:—

"Mr. Benton's speech on that subject lasted all 13 hours, and took Mr. Benton a little better than a week to deliver it. If printed in extenso it would probably fill from 16 to 20 pages of the Intelligencer. Mr. Benton takes the ground that the injunction of secrecy restrains Senators from divulging or publishing what other Senators say, and not what themselves choose to admit before the public. A Senator may make a statement in confidence to the Senate, which it would be highly dishonorable in another to reveal; but if himself choose to assume the responsibility, he may give those against whom he may have spoken a chance of defending themselves. This view seems to be so remarkable that I hardly think an attempt will be made to contradict it. Mr. Benton, in his speech in the Senate, has been unmerciful in regard to Gen. Kearney and Major Graham, and it is believed that the latter gentleman will not calmly submit to the castigation. So we shall have more combats or arrests within a given time."

HONOR TO THE VOLUNTEERS.—The citizens of Raleigh gave a public dinner on Saturday last to the returned officers and soldiers of the Wake County Volunteers.

35.—The writer of the paragraph in the last Commercial, headed Cass vs. WASHINGTON, is certainly entitled to a leather medal. Of all the specimens of verandacy we have ever met with, that paragraph is certainly entitled to the first rank.

GEN. TAYLOR'S POPULARITY.—His AVAILABILITY.—We presume there is no Whig of candor who will not readily admit that the sole ground upon which Gen. Taylor was nominated by the Philadelphia Convention was that of his supposed availability. Nothing but a thorough conviction that success was hopeless in the event of any one of the distinguished Whigs of the Union being the leader in the contest, could possibly have induced those who met in Philadelphia to nominate a man in whose abilities & principles, as Whigs, they could not have much faith. We say, and we venture that there is no sensible Whig who will gainsay us, that at Philadelphia every thing, old, long cherished principles, time honored leaders, in a word, every thing that was dear to the Whig party, was sacrificed on the altar of availability, in the nomination of Gen. Taylor. Those who assembled in the Chinese Museum, made large calculations on the popularity of "Old Zack." Let us now examine for a moment in what manner these calculations have thus far been realized. Has the nomination of Gen. Taylor brought to the Whig party any accession of strength? Let the result of the State Elections that have come off since his nomination, answer this question. North Carolina, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, and Kentucky, have all voted since Gen. Taylor's nomination, and in each of them the Whig party has suffered a defeat, as compared with past trials of strength. In North Carolina, where Taylor was thought to be particularly strong, the Whig party is virtually annihilated. In the other States named, Democracy has not only held its own, but it has, in all of them, increased its strength. Where then is the popularity of Taylor? We must let the Taylor Editors answer this question. It is really nowhere, according to our reading of passing events.

A FEW DAYS LATER.—THE VERY LATEST FROM BATON ROUGE.—The following letter from Gen. Taylor is some 11 or 12 days later than his letter of acceptance addressed to Gov. Morehead. We can't understand Gen. Taylor to save us. We don't believe he understands himself. He first cordially accepts the nomination of the Whig Convention, and here in this letter to Mr. Lippard, he says he is not the candidate of a party, and of course not the candidate of the Whig party. Would some of our Federal contemporaries who ought to understand Gen. Taylor, be good enough to explain all this for us and oblige!

BATON ROUGE, La., July 24, 1848.
Your letter of the 5th inst. asking of me a line or two in regard to my position as a candidate for the Presidency, has been duly received.

In reply, I have to say that I am not a party candidate, and if elected shall not be the President of a party, but the President of the whole people.

I am, dear sir, with high respect and regard, your most obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Geo. Lippard, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM HEAD QUARTERS.—"OLD ZACK'S LAST."—We publish for the benefit of all whom it may concern, the following correspondence between the chairman of a meeting of the citizens of Charleston, S. C., and old Zack, at which Gen. Taylor was nominated for the Presidency. It is really refreshing to read the apparent *naivete* with which Gen. Taylor agrees so cordially to be the candidate of these citizens of Charleston, who profess to be democrats, after formally and officially accepting the party nomination of the federal party of the United States. Gen. Taylor's letters will be the death of him. Where is Major Bliss and Peyton Bullit & Co., that they don't take care of the old gentleman and prevent him from exposing his weakness so foolishly!

Gen. Taylor's Acceptance of the Nomination at Charleston.

Mr. Pringle to Gen. Taylor.

CHARLESTON, July 26, 1848.
SIR:—In conformity with the desire of my fellow-citizens, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a newspaper containing an account of a very large meeting of the Democratic citizens of Charleston, S. C., held for the purpose of selecting you as their candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Over this meeting the agreement was made by a negro barber from Detroit, named Bibb; and that Douglas and Ward, two other negroes, were prominent speakers during the sittings of the body; while numbers of our colored sisters graced with their presence the deliberations of the convention!

Gen. Taylor's Reply.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Aug. 9, 1848.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th ultimo, officially announcing to me my nomination for the Presidency by a large meeting of the Democratic citizens of Charleston, S. C., held at thirty on the 26th ult., and over which you were the presiding officer.

This deliberate expression of the friendly feeling existing towards me among a large and respectable portion of the citizens of your distinguished city, has been received by me with emotions of profound gratitude; and though it be but a poor return for such a high and unmerited honor, I beg them to accept my heartfelt thanks.

Concluding that this nomination, like all others which I have had the honor of receiving from assemblages of my fellow-citizens in various parts of the Union, has been generously offered me, without pledges or conditions, it is thankfully accepted; and I beg you to assure my friends, in whose behalf you are acting, that should it be my lot to fill the office for which I have been thus nominated, it shall be my unceasing effort, in the discharge of its responsible duties, to give satisfaction to my countrymen.

With the assurances of my high esteem, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

To W. B. PRINGLE, Esq.

COL. BRAGG.—In the Warrenton Reporter, we find a spirited account of the reception of Col. Bragg by the citizens of his native county, Warren. The concourse of people that were present is said to have been immense.—The leading features of the reception consisted in the presentation of a splendid sword, a public dinner, and in the evening a public ball.—We are pleased that the people of Warren have thus honored Col. Bragg and themselves, and trust that the next Legislature of North Carolina will take some steps on behalf of the whole State, to evince the admiration and respect in which she holds Col. Bragg and other of her sons, who have reflected honor upon her by their gallantry on the battle-fields of Mexico.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—THE RESULT.—Until we get the official vote for Governor, and the corrected list of the members elect of the Legislature, we do not think it necessary to encumber our columns with the table which we published in the last two numbers. From the Raleigh Standard of Wednesday morning, we clip the following statement of the result, which we know to be as correct as can be made up until after the official statement appears. It will be seen that the vote cast is a very heavy one. We think, indeed, we know, the official vote will show that Col. Reid has received the largest vote ever cast for any Democrat in North Carolina:—

GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE.—The official vote for Governor is not yet in, and will not be, probably, under two or three weeks. All the Counties, however, have been heard from, and we give the following as the unofficial result:—

	Manly.	Reid.
Currituck,	582	3770
Cherokee,	40240	406 maj.
	39393	217
	847	39393

When the official vote comes to hand, we shall obtain it, and then re-publish our table in a corrected form. In Currituck and Camden, we understand the Whigs have re-elected their Senator by 23 majority, and in Macon County they have re-elected Mr. Hicks by 12 majority. This leaves the Commons 60 to 60, and the Senate (with Capt. Berry in his seat from Orange, to which he is justly entitled,) 25 to 25, but Mr. Wadwell should hold on to his certificate, and be admitted to his seat, the Senate would stand 24 Democrats, 26 Whigs.

The Whig papers admit that they have been defeated in this election. If we do not carry the State in the Fall for Cass and Butler, it will be the fault of the Democratic party.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The elections that have taken place in the Western States within the present month, have all resulted most triumphantly for Democracy. The following statement of the members of Congress elected, we find in the Baltimore Sun:—

The Thirty-first Congress.—The Western elections decided fourteen Congressional Districts for the 31st Congress, viz: Illinois, 7; Missouri, 2; Iowa, 2. The result is, 13 democrats, and 1 whig, the same as in the present Congress. The new members are as follows:—

ILLINOIS.
1. Joseph H. Bissell, 4. John Wentworth,
2. J. A. McClellan, 5. Wm. A. Richardson,
3. Thomas R. Young, 6. Edward D. Baker,
7. Thomas C. Harris.

*The only whig elected a gain, but the whigs lose the 7th district, now Lincoln's district.

MISSOURI.
1. James B. Bowlin, 3. James S. Green,
2. Wm. V. N. Bay, 4. Willard P. Hall,
5. John S. Phelps.

IOWA.
1. Wm. Thompson, 2. H. S. Leffler.

33.—That Buffalo Convention must have been a queer concern. It would seem that the colored gentlemen were quite prominent actors in its diabolical scenes. Mr. Van Buren must feel proud of his being the leader of such a motley crowd of Abolitionists, white and black!

The following is an extract of a letter from Buffalo, addressed to Washington:—

"It ought to be known among the southern men that the preliminary meeting of the late convention was opened by a negro barber from Detroit, named Bibb; and that Douglas and Ward, two other negroes, were prominent speakers during the sittings of the body; while numbers of our colored sisters graced with their presence the deliberations of the convention!"

GOVERNOR OF OREGON.—It is stated that Gen. Shields having declined to accept the appointment of Governor of the Oregon territory, it is said that the President will appoint Gen. Lane in his stead. This, we think, would be a capital appointment.

GOON.—The sterling Democrats of Kinderhook, Mr. Van Buren's residence, had a most enthusiastic meeting, right under the magician's nose, in which they denounced him and his course in no measured terms, at the same time declaring most enthusiastically for Cass and Butler.

CONSISTENCY.—In the Legislature of the Federal State of Massachusetts, a string of resolutions were passed last winter denouncing the Mexican war, and of Mr. Polk's administration for carrying it on. Amongst other things, these Federal resolutions declare that "The war is a crime, and all who have partaken in its well-fought fields have aided in its perpetration." Again, Daniel Webster, in his speech at Springfield, declared that the glory of those officers and soldiers who would otherwise have achieved distinction, was tarnished by their having acquired it in the prosecution of an unjust and unconstitutional war, waged upon a weak and defenceless sister republic. Now we wonder if this same Federal Massachusetts and her "God-like Daniel," can have the brazen inconsistency to support as a candidate for the Presidency a man whose sole title to consideration is based upon his achievements in this same "damnable and unchristian war?" Time will shew. Consistency is a jewel.

TERRIBLE FIRE.—On the 17th inst., a most destructive fire occurred in the city of Albany. Upwards of five hundred houses, in the most business part of the city, were destroyed.—The loss is estimated at two millions of dollars.

THE RALEIGH FLAG.—Quentin Busbee, esq., a young gentleman of talent and acquirements, has taken charge of the Editorial department of this spirited little Democratic sheet. We wish Mr. Busbee every success in his new vocation, and welcome him cordially into the fraternity.

MEXICO.—Recent dates from Mexico inform us that Paredes has put forth another Pronouncement at Mazatlan. The present object of this man seems to be, to get his hands upon a million and a half of dollars that was expected to arrive at Mazatlan. Government had sent troops to suppress the revolt. Paredes is still concealed. By the way, what has become of all the fuss and farago about Gen. Shields and the Republic of the Sierra Madre? Can some of our federal contemporaries who had recently so much to say about it inform us?

MEXICO.—The Government of Herrera has completely put down all revolutionary attempts; and appearances now are that this happy country will, for a season at least, enjoy some peace.

YUCATAN.—We are really rejoiced to learn from recent advices from Campeachy, that the whites